

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

No. 176.

WE ARE PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO FIRE

Watch Repairs . . .

And guarantee's satisfaction. Why have a watch that will not tell you the time, when for very little money you can have it perfect? We charge the smallest possible price for good reliable work, and GUARANTEE everything. If your watch is too old to make a good timepiece, we will allow you what it is worth and give you a new one that will go the way you want it.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

AT GOVERNMENT STREET.

... J. HUTCHESON & CO.'S Ad...

- THE -

Westside

Now equipped with the best assorted stock of

CORSETS

In British Columbia. No branch of this crowded store deserves more public attention at this moment. The following celebrated makes now in Complete ranges of color, qualities and sizes.

"E. T."

(EXTRA LONG WAIST)

"P. D."

(MANUFACTURES ROYALES) LONG WAIST.

"D. & A."

(LONG WAIST)

"Magnetic."

Ferris' "Good Sense"

(WAISTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN)

Bicycle Corsets, etc...

THE WESTSIDE.

What's so Refreshing...

As a cup of very nice Tea?

For pungency and aroma our

Ram Lal's

IS UNEQUALLED

Smaller quantities can be used than of other teas with better results. . . .

SOLE AGENTS...

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

THE LEADING GROCERS.

Sheffield Steel

We supply pocket knives, cutlery, steel, file, cable Cutlery, Scissors and
other articles. Try our guaranteed Razors, and find comfort
in shaving.

Fox's Sheffield Cutlery Store, GOVERNMENT STREET

IF YOU WANT

Real and Pure Jam

Ask for OKELL & MORRIS'

They are the Purest and Best.

BUY NOW

OR YOU WILL REGRETFIT.

When our own stock was put on the market at 10c, we urged our friends to buy it, and they did so, and said that it was a good buy. Those who bought are satisfied; those who did not regret it. We now advise you to buy at 4c, and we earnestly advise you to buy.

ATHEBASCA GOLD MINE, LTD., B.C.

GIMSON, ALBERTA, B.C.

They are both rich properties they are in good hands; they have money to develop them; they have the confidence of the owners, who have agreed not to sell their stocks for considerable time. We have made several investigations to protect our clients.

One of the largest free milling properties in British Columbia.

The Athabasca Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of B.C.

MINES IN NELSON DISTRICT.

Directors: E. W. Salter, Mayor New Westminster; President; G. W. Dockett, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary; James

Kirby, M. P. P.

This is likely to prove one of the bonanza of B.C. There are four claims, the Athabasca, Alberta, Algoma and Manitoba. The last is in its regular stage of development.

"Seven ledges of free milling ore have been opened up on the property, varying in thickness from one to eight feet. In some cases the thickness of the ledges is less than one foot. The deepest ledge, No. 1, has shown approximately in the sketch plan, varies in thickness from two to four feet. It is opened by shafts at 100 feet and a twenty-five foot tunnel driven on the bottom of which there is a strike for about 600 feet. Some fifteen or twenty tons of ore are lying on the several dumps, a certified assay of which gives \$200 per ton, of which \$201.00 is gold and \$198.00 silver. The total value of which I have examined would evidently give very many times that value, and I think we will within the limit of probability find a large suggestion average of \$200.00 per ton, while the value of the ledge will be, I believe, fully \$100.00 to the ton.

Details for the machinery required are now being invited. \$50,000 shares of the Treasury stock are offered for sale at 25c, 10,000 of which will be sold here, the balance in the East. The next issue will be 100,000. It is anticipated that this stock will rise as rapidly as the Golden Coast.

It is certainly as rich and fine a property as there is in British Columbia. Applications for stock should be forwarded im-

mediately after March 4 besides talk of autonomy.

"What has become of the resolutions we passed expressing the sentiment of congress?" asked Grosvenor.

"I do not know," responded De Armond, "but I do know that there is enough patriotism in this body rising above party to pass any measure that may be submitted to it which will advance Cuba's cause."

In speaking of the libel of the Three Friends as a platitude as a strange act in the closing days of the nineteenth century, he said:

"Friends banded themselves together to drive back those who attempted to escape the yoke, but for this country to become a party to such doctrine was shameful."

"He referred to the report that two ladies had been stripped and searched

on board an American vessel by Spanish officials as a barbarity and an outrage that had not been paralleled in the most infamous pages of history. It might be a newspaper report, but he placed more reliance in the reports of newspaper men who risked their lives to get at the truth than 'the poor, miserable palaver called diplomacy.'

"Why does this government do what you reject as a people? A treaty which permitted such an indignity to ladies should be instantly abolished by the smooth methods of the law or the keen edge of the sword, it matters little which."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reciprocity Negotiations—Quebec: Elections—Songhees Reserve.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies have returned from Washington; Sir Richard went on to Kingston. Both speak with satisfaction of their mission, and say that they have every assurance that when the proper time comes the whole question of reciprocity can be gone into between the two governments. More than that they did not expect to obtain at the present time.

It is rumored that the general elections for Quebec will take place on April 29. The Liberals are preparing for the campaign.

Questioned in reference to the Songhees reserve matter Hon. Mr. Sifton

said that the appointment of the commissioners chosen by the late government would be confirmed by the federal authorities and two commissioners may be asked to deal with the matter at once.

The British Columbia delegates say

that they have reason to be satisfied

with the government's assurances on the railway question.

Almost all the public departments

which were damaged or destroyed

in the fire of Thursday are now in new quarters.

SHE TOOK THE JEWELLERY.

Ella Russell Departs for Alaska With Peter Metre's Valuables.

Peter Metre, who keeps a restaurant

on Government street, between Johnson

and Yates, is minus a quantity of jewel-

lery, including a gold watch and ring,

to the total value of \$108. According

to the victim's story, told to the police,

with many excretions on his trusting

nature, Peter met a woman of poor re-

putation named Ella H. Russell on Sun-

day night, and the two repaired to a

Tates street lodging house. When Peter

woke up yesterday morning his jewel-

lery was missing, and so also his form-

er acquaintance. He immediately went

out in search of the woman and found

her, but here his trust in frail women

played him a bad trick. He accused her

of taking his jewellery. She admitted it,

but coyly told him it had been done for

his good, in fact she was afraid he

would lose it, and had consequently de-

posited it with a mutual friend. The

mutual friend was sought and found,

but of Peter's jewellery he knew naught.

Then a second search was made for the

woman, but in the meantime the steamer

City of Tokope had sailed for Alaska,

and among the passengers was Ella H.

Russell. Now that the recovery of the

jewellery seemed doubtful, the police

were called in, but all they could do was

to telegraph to the officer at Departure

Bay, where it was believed that the

steamer would stop to arrest the woman.

But the answer came "The Tokope

is not expected for a week." Whether

she has been there and gone or is be-

tween here and there it is hard to tell.

But as time elapses the probability of

Peter recovering his jewellery diminish-

THE HEROES OF CUBA

De Armond: Eureka! Outbursts of Apparatus for Cuba's Heroic Struggle.

His Scathing Denunciation of the Remedy Proposed by Diplomacy.

Says the Libelling of the Three Friends as a Private Was Shameful.

Washington, Feb. 15.—In the house on Saturday De Armond, of Missouri, commented on the growing power of the judiciary and the executive, which led to some remarks on the attitude of the government towards Cuba that produced some wild outbursts of applause from the members.

He spoke of the fact that the newspapers and every report of information from Cuba had told of the heroic struggle of that body of devoted patriots for freedom.

"Yet," said he, "diplomacy prates of autonomy, autonomy for the bird when the snake is ready to strike, autonomy for the lamb in the fangs of the wolf; autonomy when the maiden is at the stake, and the flogots are burning. If it is right that we should interfere we should do so on the high ground that free men should aid free men in their struggle for freedom. We lured those people on in this struggle. Every breath that blew from these shores taught them to win their own freedom. Yet while American citizens are being shot down and American property is being destroyed, diplomacy talks of autonomy. I had hoped that this administration would respond to the swelling patriotism in this country, and I still hope the incoming administration will do what this has failed to do, and that there will be something after March 4 besides talk of autonomy."

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EUROPE IS AROUSED

England and the Continent Agog With Excitement Over Cretan Situation.

A Single Spark May in a Moment Set All Europe Ablaze.

London, Feb. 15.—All Europe is watching the Cretan fireworks display with the greatest anxiety, as a spark may set all Europe ablaze. "Everybody" agreed that the present moment is the most critical since the powers intervened in Turkish affairs. The daring action of Greece in sending Prince George with a torpedo flotilla to Crete has caused a tremendous stir in the European cabinets. Telegraphic dispatches on the subject have been flying across the continent between the different governments and their embassies. Unusual activity prevails at the British foreign office. Telegrams have arrived in rapid succession, and the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday had a special interview with the Russian, Austrian and German ambassadors. The importance of these conferences can be estimated by the fact that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, went to the foreign office, although he was in such feeble health that he was unable to meet the ex-Emperor Frederick on his arrival-day, and had to be carried upstairs at the foreign office.

The Greek note to the powers justifying the attitude of Greece towards Crete is couched in such strong terms as to be regarded in official circles here as almost tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey.

The note accuses the Turkish troops of siding with the Mussulmans; said that the Turkish reinforcements meant a renewal of atrocities against the Cretan Christians, and concluded with saying that it was therefore incumbent upon Greece to prevent at all cost the landing of reinforcements, not only out of sympathy with, but as a duty to the Greek population, "which has just solemnly declared its determination to accept nothing but union with the mother land."

This menacing attitude toward Turkey is a bold move on the part of King George, who has hitherto shown a moderate, pacific disposition, and there is some speculation as to the reason thereof. The opinion is expressed that Greece may be able to count upon the support of some influential persons and the tolerance of others, and indications point to Russia as her backer. It is contended that the close kinship between the two reigning families must count for something in the present crisis, and people are asking what passed at the conference between the Czar and King George of Greece at Copenhagen last autumn. King George also had a conference with Count Goluchowski when in Vienna, and it is stated that the latter advised Greece to wait patiently and in the future she might reap the fruit which was not yet ripe. Apparently King George, pushed by the national feeling of Greece, has been trying to expedite matters by a bold stroke.

According to advices from Athens, the excitement in Greece was so great that the King either had to yield or pack his trunk and leave the country forever. It is stated that King George has admitted that he had no choice between abdication and putting himself at the head of the popular movement, and it is thought in some quarters that the theoretical send-off of his son, Prince George, with the torpedo flotilla was only intended for effect and as a means of appealing the clamor of the populace. But the dispatches to-day show that the passions of the Greeks are thoroughly roused. Throughout the country meetings are being held and subscriptions are being raised.

Dispatches from the European capitals indicate sympathy with Greece, but the governments fear that if Greece is allowed to annex Crete will occur and efforts will be made there to throw off the Turkish yoke. All the Balkan states except Romania are ready to rise. Macedonia is eager to fly at the Turkish throat. There are comparatively few arms there, although a quantity has been imported recently. Nevertheless, this will not prevent a rising if Greece is involved in a war with Turkey, and the whole peninsula will speedily be converted into a huge cockpit.

This is the reason the powers now oppose Greece's annexing Crete until the whole Turkish question is agreed upon by the powers. Several newspapers are already discussing the question of the division of the spoils, and a French diplomat, Comte de Chambray, to-day, in an interview, may be thinks the collapse of Turkey is now inevitable. Russia, he adds, will probably take Armenia, France, Syria, and England retain Egypt. Many of the continental newspapers accuse Great Britain of exciting Greece, but they add little proof to establish the allegation. The English papers generally sympathize with the Greeks, and urge the government to prevent the annexation of Crete by Greece. According to the Spectator, the Marquis of Salisbury dare not, in view of the feeling in Great Britain, join in coercing Greece. This journal says:

"We do not believe there is any danger of it, but in any case we hope the people will not enter upon a course of crime, even to preserve the European concert or European peace. Horror of the Sultan has gone into their very souls."

The papers publish a list of ironclads in Cretan waters. England has four battleships and two cruisers there. France has four cruisers. Russia has a battleship and a cruiser. Austria has a cruiser, and Greece has a battleship, a corvette, a cruiser and six torpedo boats. The papers also publish a comparison between the Turkish and Greek fleets.

It is announced from Gibraltar that the British channel squadron is expected there next week.

The convocation of the University of Oxford has authorized the vice-chancellor to nominate bishops to preach at the university this year, and the Archishop

of York has invited all the colonial and American bishops attending the Lambeth conference to visit York minister or cathedral and accept his hospitality.

The South African inquiry commission at its first meeting, just held, granted the application of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Leonard Phillips to be represented by counsel, and it also decided to notify the cable companies to destroy no copies of cable messages between England and the Cape of Good Hope at the end of 1895. It is expected that the examination of Mr. Rhodes will take place on Tuesday. In this conjunction, the story of important documents showing the existence of a dangerous intrigue between the Transvaal and Germany, said to be in the possession of Mr. Rhodes, is revived.

It was stated in December last, when Mr. Rhodes' country house, near Cape Town, was burned, that a desperate attempt had been made by Boer and other agents to thus destroy the important documents. When this was suggested to Mr. Rhodes, who was then in the field against the Matabeles, he is reported to have laughed and to have pointed to a black bag which he had with him, intimating that the papers were safe. This mysterious black bag is alleged to have been the object of his continual solicitude while on his way to England recently.

Dr. Jameson and the Chartered Company will also be represented by counsel at the inquiry, and a colonial office attaché will formally produce the Cape Colony blue book. A copy of the charter of the British South Africa Company will also be submitted in evidence by Mr. Rhodes. The evidence will deal entirely with the circumstances of the raid into the Transvaal, and not into the alleged maladministration of Cape Colony. It is expected that the inquiry will last a couple of sessions.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

A Delegate to Washington in Its Interest.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The steamer Doric brings advices from Honolulu February 8 as follows:

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, attorney for the Pacific Cable Company, leaves for San Francisco this morning, and thence to Washington. It is understood that his mission is of great importance to the cable project. However, he denies that his trip will have anything to do with the cable.

"I am not going to Washington on cable business," said he in an interview, "nor am I going there at the instance of the government nor of any other person. I am going partly for the change and pleasure of travel, but mainly in order to see certain persons in Washington with whom I am acquainted. The fate of the cable measure now before Congress will probably be decided before my arrival there; but I have nothing to do with advocating the cable arrangement proposed by the New York company."

Despite the diplomatic denial of Gen. Hartwell, it is the general impression that before his return the Scrymser cable project, which he is fostering, will assume some definite shape, and he will return with bona fide assurance of substantial aid from the United States government.

In consequence of the new offer made by the Scrymser company, it is generally believed here that Spaulding has given up the fight and will pool his issues with the New York company.

MADAME MODJESKA ILL.

Suffering from Appendicitis—Engagements Cancelled.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Mme. Modjeska will not be able to act again this year. She has cancelled all her engagements and her company is now in process of disbandment. The telegram which reached this city yesterday announcing that the actress would not be able to play for several days was supplemented this morning by another in which it was formally announced that her sickness was of such a serious nature that she would be unable to act again this season. Her company has, therefore, been disbanded, and as soon as her physicians consider it advisable the actress will be removed to her home at Modjeska station, near Pasadena.

Mme. Modjeska was taken ill Thursday with what was supposed to be an attack of colic. She became seriously ill and her physician feared appendicitis. She improved slightly, however, and no operation was performed. It is stated that Mme. Modjeska had not sufficiently recovered from her late illness to stand the strain of acting and when she caught cold seriously results followed.

Mme. Modjeska is suffering from an aggravated case of appendicitis, but her physicians decided to-night to avoid an operation as long as possible. They say there is now no immediate danger and that she will probably recover.

LOVE-SICK MAIDENS.

Girls who Can't Bear the "Pangs of Despised Love."

Seattle, Feb. 15.—Seattle has had many suicides and attempts at suicide, but probably none to equal in dramatic interest that which occurred in a lodging house on Washington street, near Occidental avenue. Three girls, not one over 18 years old, each took fire to

bed to die. Two hours later they were discovered and their lives were saved. Their names are Marguerite Fins, Grace Norwood and Annie Miller. The first tried to kill herself for love of Al Pinkerton; the second on account of Jack McFie and the third on account of Bert Larson. All three men are employed aboard the U. S. revenue cutter Grant. Grace Norwood had just returned from New Westminster, where she had been visiting friends. She arranged the tragedy and supplied the pills to her friends. When they recovered they told their troubles freely, mentioning the names of their recent lovers.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the latest suicide in Seattle—that of Grace Fins, which occurred last week, was also on account of a lover who had been aboard the same vessel, the revenue cutter Grant.

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The convocation of the University of Oxford has authorized the vice-chancellor to nominate bishops to preach at the university this year, and the Archishop

GERMANY'S TARIFF

A Sensation Created in Commercial and Financial Circles.

Increase in the German Navy—The Bamberger Nachrichten's Views.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The declaration in the Reichstag by Count Posadowsky, secretary of the imperial treasury, that the so-called autonomy tariff will be adopted by Germany, has created a sensation in commercial and financial circles. That such a tariff at the expiration of existing commercial treaties will be used as a weapon against countries whose competition the agrarian crowd the most and against the United States even before them, is an official of the foreign office, who enjoys the full confidence of the minister of foreign affairs, has informed the correspondent of the Associated Press. The new tariff will be prepared jointly by the foreign office and the finance department. The first stage of the work is just begun. Export statements are being obtained from every point of the empire in order to get an accurate picture of the condition of the various industries and trades, and especially of business, so as to fix precisely the degree of protection needed in each case. The new tariff based on this inquiry will be passed by the Reichstag in time to be used as a means of pressure to conclude favorable commercial treaties to come from 1895. The scheme provides for a general and special tariff. The latter will be granted to treaty nations and the former will be used against nations with which Germany has no treaty. All the present treaties will be terminated and there is no doubt that Germany's present relations with the United States and Russia will be considerably modified.

The competition is yearly becoming keener and more dangerous, but the government believes that with the suitable measures proposed Germany can protect herself by increasing the specialization of her products and raising the quality of her goods.

Emperor William's remarks at the parliamentary dinner given by Dr. Michael, minister of finance, strongly urged that the strength of the German navy be increased, and advocating a coalition of the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals in order to carry out this patriotic work, have been commented upon throughout the empire, and the newspapers point out that it is evidently still his Majesty's life dream to make Germany as powerful on the sea as she is on land. But nearly all the papers, even the Conservative organs, are of the opinion that the German navy is unrealizable and the Centralists, as the strongest party in the Reichstag, are deeply offended at being omitted by the emperor from his list of national parties. The leading Centrist organ, the Volks Zeitung, says defiantly that the Contrists will not support such inflated naval plans, adding:

"And if the Reichstag is dissolved for rejecting them, the elections will only not the government in a worse position. The election cry of 'new vessels and taxation' means a sure defeat for the government. Let the Conservatives and Nationalist Liberals consolidate. They still will be powerless."

The agrarian mouthpiece, the Deutsche Zeitung, also flatly denounces the naval scheme. It claims that the national parties will only unite under the banner of agrarianism.

Articles published in the French press as to the advisability of a Franco-German entente against Great Britain are followed with much interest here.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the Bamberger Nachrichten, says:

"Much as we like to welcome in the interests of peace the choice of France in favor of Germany against England, yet we do not believe French policy will make such a choice. France is ready temporally to co-operate with Germany in the instance of the far east or in the African colonies when directed against England, and especially if Russia sanctions it; but we do not believe for a moment that France, under any circumstances, would relinquish her hope of recovering Alsace-Lorraine and retaining military and political preponderance in Europe."

Both Count von Mirbach and Count Mantenfelf, the two ablest of Conservative leaders, intend to resign their seats in the Reichstag.

The Prussian minister for the interior, Von Der Recke, is preparing a bill to reorganized the Prussian municipal electoral system to deprive it of its present platoonic character.

Herr Auer has replaced Herr Leibnitz as editor of the Vorwärts and since this change the paper has been more violent in tone. Herr Leibnitz will be pensioned by the Socialist party.

According to the Militär Wochenschrift, the military bicycle organizations have scored a success and the example of France in forming wheel clubs will be followed by Germany.

The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Melanchthon will be celebrated to-morrow throughout the Protestant part of Germany. At the Berlin university a special address will be delivered by Dr. Adolf Harnack, professor of ecclesiastical history, and the best known

in Germany.

"This is the way I long have sought; And mourned because I found it not;" has been the poem of joy and satisfaction of many a traveler, who, after weary days of unpleasant experience with this, that or the other line, settles himself for a comfortable ride from Minneapolis or St. Paul, to Chicago in one of the elegant coaches of the Wisconsin Central lines. Then comes the inspired lines of the poet come to mind as he seats himself at the table in the dining car of this same Wisconsin Central and finds himself served with the very meal at a reasonable price. For particular address George R. Petty, General agent, 246 Stark street, Portland, Or., or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., or apply to your nearest ticket agent.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

Role Agents in Canada for GOLD LADY CHAMPAGNE, VIN MARIN, Meridian Wine. The Ideal Tonic for Body and Brain.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow diarrhea, headache,

Hood's Pills

inflammation, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, move the liver, cure headache, diarrhea, constipation, etc., 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM RAGING.

Business Suspended and Trains Abandoned in the East.

St. Paul, Feb. 15.—Specials from South Dakota and Western and Northern Minnesota report a heavy snowstorm now raging. At Fargo it has been snowing for sixteen hours, fresh snow being a foot deep. The railroads are again suffering and the trains from west and north of Fargo are indefinitely delayed. At Casselton, N.D., it snowed all day yesterday and last night and today a heavy blizzard from the northwest is raging. Trains have been abandoned. Business is suspended and streets are blocked.

Portage, Wis., reports the worst snowstorm of the winter, and there are drifts ten to fifteen feet deep in Minnesota.

Frost from indigestion, dyspepsia and toothy eating, relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Liver Linctus immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Steamship Doric Makes Quick Passage Across Pacific.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The steamship Doric, under charter to the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, broke her previous record between Hongkong and San Francisco by setting hours, arriving here ahead of time. From Honolulu to Yokohama, over a course of 373 knots, the run was made in ten days, nine hours and six minutes, which breaks the record for the distance sailed, but the China has made it over a shorter course in less time.

From Kobe to Nagasaki, 387 miles, the vessel's time was 25 hours and 26 minutes. The previous record from Shanghai to Hongkong was also smashed by a trip of two days two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

MURDER NEAR SEATTLE.

Folke, a German Farmer, Killed by His Partner.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—In the outskirts of Elliott, a sparsely settled community sixteen miles from Seattle, EDWARD Folke, a German farmer, was killed with an axe Friday evening about seven o'clock and the perpetrator of the crime attempted to cover up his work by dragging his victim's body by the heels into the house, to which he applied the torch. The cabin was entirely destroyed, and the dead man's feet is told by a large pile of blood outside the door and an axe which shows blood stains and black hair. The sheriff and coroner investigated the case this afternoon, with the result that Andrew S. Kraus, Folke's partner, is locked up in the county jail charged with murder and arson. No one saw the crime committed, but circumstantial evidence is strong against Kraus.

The two men had lived together for eight years, and when they were close friends, but when drunk they frequently quarreled. Kraus denies all knowledge of the crime, claiming he slept in a cabin some distance from the scene of the murder. Blood spots were found on his overalls.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dysentery Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver."

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Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of \$200,000 in such amounts and at such times as subject as hereinbefore provided, but not exceeding five per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1897, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be repayable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1897, out of the Municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The amount so borrowed, and interest thereon, shall be a liability of the said Corporation, payable out of the Municipal revenue for the current year, 1897, and the form of obligation to be given as an acknowledgement of such liability to the said lender or lenders shall be a promissory note or notes as the sum may be required, signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation and bearing the seal of the said Corporation, all of which notes shall be made payable on or before the 31st day of December, 1897, and a notice shall be written or printed on the back of every note to the effect that the liability of the said Corporation incurred by said promissory note or notes shall be a liability payable out of the Municipal revenue for the year 1897.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real Property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1897."

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1897."

Passed by the Municipal Council the 20th day of January, 1897.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 1st day of February, 1897.

(L.S.) CHAS. REDFERN,

MORE AMENDMENTS

The Treaty of Arbitration Gets Another Mauling in the Senate.

Will Be of Little Value When the Morganites Get Through With It.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.—At the opening of the senate on Saturday, Perkins, of California, secured immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to employ a naval vessel or chartered ship to carry a cargo of grain to the famine-stricken people of India. The resolution recites that famine and plague are causing great distress and the loss of thousands of lives in India; that the famine can be in part stayed by supplying surplus products from other localities to the distressed localities, and that many Western states have contributed grain. The resolution therefore directs the secretary of the navy to furnish a suitable naval vessel for the authorities at San Francisco, or to charter a vessel of from 1,500 to 3,000 tons for the shipment of contributions. An appropriation necessary for all expenses is provided. There was no discussion and the resolution passed unanimously.

Affton, of Nebraska, offered a resolution directing the civil service commission to report on recent discharges at South Omaha, Neb., in the cattle inspection service. The resolution went over until Monday. A joint resolution directing the committee on public lands to inquire into the Pecos land grant in Florida was agreed to. Morgan was about to call up his resolution introduced yesterday for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but on Sherman's motion the senate went into executive session, the open session having lasted but twenty minutes.

The senate went into executive session at 12:20 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of taking up the arbitration treaty. The senate was immediately informed that the committee on foreign relations had agreed upon an amendment, which it was hoped would insure speedy acceptance of the treaty by the senate. The amendment as read was directly in the line indicated by the Associated Press dispatches last night, putting into words Senator Turpie's idea that the effect of the treaty would be to bring back to the senate for its acceptance all questions passed upon by the proposed board of arbitration. It was also stated to be the purpose of the committee to withdraw all amendments heretofore suggested by the committee, in the belief that the amendment now made would be sufficient to meet all objections advanced against the treaty.

It soon developed, however, that the proceedings of the committee had not been so harmonious as the friends of the treaty had been led to hope for. Senator Morgan and other opponents' arguments had made it clear that even with amendments the treaty would not be acceptable. So evident was this opposition that the advocates of ratification became convinced for the first time that the opposition was irreconcilable, and notwithstanding the conciliatory spirit manifested by the friends of the document it would still be necessary for it to fight its way through the senate.

Other amendments were suggested by individual members of the senate during to-day's session. One of these was by Chandler, and was to bind both contracting parties to this treaty to make similar agreements with other nations, whether weaker or possessing large war establishments. The amendment also declared it to be the purpose of the treaty to promote a policy of military disarmament and to exemplify the principle of arbitration for the benefit of other nations.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FRENCH CONGO SLAVES.

Slavery Is Not a Thing of the Past in the French Congo.

Slavery is not entirely a thing of the past in the French Congo. White men do not keep slaves, but domestic slavery exists all through the territory. Nearly every free native has slaves. They are truly servants of servants. Often when a slave is asked, "Who is your companion?" he replies, "Oh, he is my master master. I do buy him." These are slaves and half slaves. The slaves are bought from other tribes for salt and cloth, and prisoners of war are sold as slaves.

Twenty to forty dollars will buy a slave boy. The girls are a little higher in price. The price is about \$5 to \$15 in American money. Nearly always the slaves purchased are children, because they will be more obedient to their master when they grow up. One novel way exists among our people of procuring slaves in the interior. They go there to trade with salt. Salt is the most precious article in the market some distance from the coast. To attract attention the salt merchants leave their baskets or masts of salt by the roadside and wait for the natives to pass by. They cannot resist the temptation very long, and soon some one sneaks up to take "just a little bit." If the owner catches the thief, he makes him pay a slave or carries him along with him as a slave. Slavery is the punishment for theft in the Lulubum, Bocca and other tribes in the interior.

Sometimes a small offence makes a slave of the offender. For instance, when the people go into the bush to dry meat they often come back with new slaves. Each one erects his own drying rack and keeps the fire going under it. Should anyone pass this place and make remarks about the smell or look of the meat, he insults the owner, and becomes his slave. One of our foreign mission boys suffered this penalty for his rashness, and, though he was only fifteen years old, he became the slave of the insulted person. He will be his slave

until the man dies, and then he may return to his people. His people might redeem him for the usual amount paid for a slave.

If any one cannot pay his debts, he is obliged to go to his creditor's town and stay there until he pays or the creditor dies. He remains a half slave until this time, and works for his master, just like other slaves. The only privilege he enjoys is that he is allowed to have his family with him. Surely a nice way to pay debts. Slaves are generally treated well, just like the children of the family, in fact, and often they intermarry with their master's relatives.

There are exceptions to this rule, however. Some masters punish a small misdemeanor severely, even with death. I remember one instance. A slave claimed to be his master's brother, and for this which is considered the greatest insult his master ordered the other slaves to kill him. He sent four slaves, the offender among them, into the bush to carry rubber. Two of them were provided with guns, powder and shot to put the poor fellow out of the way and they did so.

The fourth man, not knowing about the game, ran away, and in his flight told everything to other people. The facts soon came to the ears of the government and they imprisoned the master and the two murderers for three years, besides allowing all of the man's other slaves to leave him. The younger ones were put in the Catholic mission by the official.

was administered, but when the slave remained firm in his refusal they killed him with a strong dose. So they got the money after all.

Some white agents deal in slaves in another way. A black man owes them something—perhaps a good deal. He cannot pay, but gives a slave to the white man. The white man sells the slave to his cook or other employee, or rather he pays them over for wages. The reader may judge about the equity of the transaction.

The officials know about these practices as well as I do, but they are silent on the subject. If an official were honest enough to complain of their doings they would soon accuse him of some offence and get him removed. And the officials pay no attention to cases of the second sort, because this sort of slave-dealing by white men is carried on far more severely. As far as domestic slavery goes the government does not interfere. Anyone who would help the slaves needs money enough to redeem them and settle them in towns by themselves, and to put means of substance in their reach. This alone will put a stop to domestic slavery.

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Cretones, Deguis, Muslins, Serges, Fringes, etc., at Wellers Bros.

The governor, who was seated, counted

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Two New Methods of Making These Flowers of Bread.

Two very effective methods have recently been discovered for making artificial flowers. One is the use of bakers' bread, the other is by using the inner pith of the fan palm of Japan.

"Bread" flowers are made in England only, the factory being in the west end of London where something like 100 expert hands are employed. The process is still a secret; and, as the flowers are so natural in appearance as to deceive the eyes of an expert, it is considered very valuable. For not only do these flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance which is almost identical with that of flowers beginning to fade. Artificial flowers, as a rule, can at once be detected by the unnatural bright and fresh appearance they present after being in the ballroom for several hours, but the fading powers of the bread flowers practically insure them against detection. It is believed that for carriage wear, for the garniture of evening and fancy gowns as well as for house decorations these bread flowers will become very popular. They are at present excessively expensive.

The only factory for the making of artificial flowers from the pith of the Japanese fan palm is quite a small affair on East Bleeker street. The

Fraser Valley and Kootenay Rail-way Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at the next sitting, for the passing of an act to incorporate a Company called the "Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company," to construct, own and operate a line of railway from New Westminster, on Burrard Inlet or English Bay to New Westminister, on the Fraser River and thence through British Columbia, by the most direct and feasible route, to the Town of Rossland, with power to amalgamate with, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire any railway or railways, or Valley Railway Company, or any railway or portion of such main line; to build branch lines on the coast, in the interior, and in the national Boundary Line and Dosewallips, and such other branch lines as may be deemed necessary, and to construct, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines for other than railway purposes.

A. L. BELVIA,
Debtors for the Company.

In response to the following telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:

OTTAWA, 23 JAN. 1897.

To His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of B.C., Victoria, B.C.:

"After consultation with Dominion Ministry, I have undertaken to receive and to transmit contributions from all parts of the Dominion in aid of the distress in India, and I trust I may have Your Honor's support and co-operation in this matter of expression of sympathy."

SHRI ABREEDDEEN,

Governor-General.

Subscription lists are opened at the following places:

City Hall, the Public Schools, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Colonial Office, Times Office, Post Office and the Board of Trade Building.

It is to be hoped that the people of this city will respond liberally to the appeal for assistance on behalf of millions of our fellow subjects in India who are now suffering from famine and pestilence. The smallest contribution will be thankfully received, and the total amount realized will, I feel confident, show that Victoria is equally ready with her sister cities in the East to contribute her share to the Canadian fund for the relief of suffering humanity.

CHARLES E. REIFERN,

Mayor.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Delmonico Hotel, situate at No. 11 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to William H. Jackson, of the said city.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1897.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

for JAMES R. PRESTON.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1897.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Pioneer Saloon, situated at No. 11 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to William Petrie and William Hall, of the said city.

JAMES R. PRESTON.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1897.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

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Dated the 1st day of February, 1897.

The Poodle Dog

Is fast regaining its old-time popularity after a long absence. Mrs. E. C. Service, in a of the Victoria Garden, Commercial Street, serves every day in the very best style from 12 to 2. The dinner menu includes fish, fowl, game, and vegetables, with or without board.

Kootenay Mines.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Dispepsia, etc. Price in the box, 20c. What the many remarkable cases have shown is curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pill is equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEAD

those they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, for they will cure all sorts of littleills common in so many ways that they will be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it. Carter's Little Liver Pill are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip the nerves, by this means saving all who use them. In visit at no time give for \$1. Sold everywhere, or next by mail.

CARTER'S MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE STORY OF THE LIME-BURNER.

BY GILBERT PARKER.

(Copyright, 1895.)

For a man in whose life there had been tragedy he was cheerful. He had a habit of humming vague notes in the silence of conversation, as if to put you at your ease. His body and face were lean and arid, his eye oblique and small; his hair straight and dry and straw-colored; and it flew out crackling with electricity, to meet his cap as he put it on. He lived alone in a little hut near the Hime-kim by the river, with no near neighbors, and few companions save his four dogs, and these fed sometimes at expense of his own stomach. He had just enough crude poetry in his nature to enjoy his surroundings. For he was well placed. Beyond the lime-kite rose knoll on knoll and beyond the trees verdant hills, all converging so Dalgrothe mountain. In front of it was the river with its banks dropping forty feet, and below, the rapids always troubled and sportive. On the farther side of the river lay peaceful areas of meadow and corn land, and low-roofed, hoveling farm houses, with one larger than the rest, having a wind-mill and a flagstaff. This building was almost large enough for a manor, and indeed, it was said that it had been built for one just



"GOOD LORD, WHAT BRINGS YOU HERE, LADY BIRD?"

before the conquest in 1750, but the war had destroyed the ambitious owner and he had become a farm house. Garson always knew the time of the day by the way the light fell on the wind-mill. He had owned this farm once, he and his brother Fabian, and he had loved it as he loved Fabian, and he loved it now as he loved Fabian's memory. And in spite of all, they were cheerful memories both of brother and house.

At twenty-three they were orphans, with two hundred acres of land, some cash, horses and cattle, plenty of credit in the parish, or in the county, for that matter. Both were of hearty dispositions, but Fabian had a taste for liquor and Henri for pretty faces and shapely ankles. Yet no one thought the worse of them for that especially at first. An old servant kept house for them in her honest way both physically and morally. She lectured them when at first there was little to lecture about. It is no wonder that when there came a vast deal to reprove, good Agatha desisted altogether, overwhelmed by the weight of it.

Henri got a shock the day before their father died when he saw Fabian lift the heavy hand of the scorpion of the dying man, and pouring out the third of a tumbler, drink it off, smacking his lips as he did so as though it were a cordial. This gave him a sue to his future and to Fabian's. After their father died Fabian gave way to the vice. He drank in the tavern, he was at once the despair and the joy of the parish; for wild as he was, he had a gay temper, a humorous mind, a strong arm, and was the universal lover. The Cox, who did not, of course, know one-fourth of his widthness, had a warm spot for him in his heart. But there was a vicious streak in him somewhere, and it came out one day in a perfidious fashion.

There was in the hotel of the Louis Quinze an English servant from the west called Nell Barraway. She had been in a hotel in Montreal, and it was there Fabian had seen her as she waited on table. She was a splendid looking creature, all life and energy, tall, fair-haired and with a charm above her kind. She was also an excellent servant, could do as much as any two women in any

house, and was capable of more airy dexterities than any ten in Pontiac. When Fabian had said to her in Montreal that he would come, he told her where he lived. She came to see him instead, for she wrote to the landlord of the Louis Quinze, enclosed five testimonials and was immediately engaged. She came and Fabian was stunned, when he entered the Louis Quinze and saw her waiting on table, alert, busy, good to see. She nodded to him with a quick smile as he stood bewildered just inside the door, then said in English for he understood it fairly: "This way, monsieur."

As he sat down he said in English also, with a laugh and with snapping eyes: "Good Lord, what brings you here, Ladybird!"

As she pushed a chair under him she almost blushed through his hair. "You!" and then was gone away to fetch pot au feu for six hungry men.

The Louis Quinze did more business now in three months than it had done before its six. But it became known among a few in Pontiac that Nell was victorious. How it had crept up from Montreal no one knew, and when it did come her name was very intimately associated with Fabian's. No one could say that she was not the most perfect of servants, and also no one could say that her life in Pontiac had not been exemplary. Yet wise people had made up their minds that she was determined to marry Fabian, and the wisest declared that she would in spite of everything—religion (she was a Protestant), character, race. She was clever, as the young soul found, as the little avocat was forced to admit, as the Cure allowed with a sigh, and she had no airs of badness at all, and very little of usual coquetry. Fabian was smitten, and it was clear that he intended to bring the woman to the manor one way or another.

Henri admitted the fascination of the woman, felt it despaired, went to Montreal, got proof of her career, came back, and made his final and only effort to turn his brother from the girl.

He had waited an hour outside the hotel and when Fabian got in, he drove on without a word. After a while, Fabian, who was in high spirits, said: "Open your mouth, Henri. Come along, sleepy-head."

Straightway he began to sing a rollicking song, and Henri joined in with him heartily, for the spirit of Fabian's humor was contagious:

"There was a little man,
The foolish Guillifer
Carab.
He went unto the chase,
Or partridges the chase.
Carab.
Titi Carab.
Toto Carab.
You're going to break your neck,
My love y' Guillifer."

He was about to begin another verse when Henri stopped him, saying: "You're going to break your neck, Fabian."

"What's up, Henri?" was the reply. "You're drinking hard, and you don't keep good company."

Fabian laughed. "Can't get the company I want, must have what I can't get, Henri, my dear."

"Don't drink," Henri laid his free hand on Fabian's knee.

"Must. Born in me. Loved it like cream from the rock-a-bye."

Henri sighed. "That's the drink, Fabian," he said patiently. "Give up the company." "You'd give up the company?"

"Best if I wouldn't, Henri. You're the best company in the world."

"Give me your hand."

They shook hands. Fabian drew out a flask, and began to uncork it.

"I'll be better company for you than that girl, Fabian."

"Girl! What the devil do you mean?"

"She, Nell Barraway was the company I meant, Fabie."

"Nell Barraway—you meant her. Bush. I'm going to marry her, Henri."

"You must not, Fabie," said Henri eagerly clutching Fabian's sleeve.

"I must, and there's an end of it. She's the handsomest, cleverest girl I ever saw; she's splendid. Never lonely a minute with her."

"Beauty and cleverness ain't everything, Fabie."

"Isn't it though? Isn't it? You just try it."

"They ain't without goodness," Henri's voice weakened.

"That's roo. Of course it is, Henri, my dear. If you love a woman, if she goes hold of you, gets into your blood, loves you so that the touch of her fingers sets your pulses flying, you don't care a damn whether she is good or not."

"You mean whether she was good or not?"

"No, I don't. I mean is good or not. For if she loves you she'll travel straight for your sake. Pshaw! You don't know anything about it."

"I know all about it."

"Know all about it! You're in love, you."

Fabian sat open-mouthed for a minute. "Go-dam!" he said. It was his one English oath.

"Is she good company?" he asked after a minute.

"She's the same as you krop—the very same."

"You mean Nell—Nell?" asked Fabian, in a dry, choking voice.

"Yes. Nell. From the first time I saw her. But I'd cut my hand off first. I'd think of you; of our people that have been here for two hundred years, of the rooms in the old house where mother used to be. Look here, Fabie, you said you'd give up her company for mine. Do it."

"I didn't know you meant her, Henri. Holy heaven, and you've got her in your blood, too!"

"Yes, but I'd never marry her, Fabie."

At Montreal I found out all about her. She was the last."

"That's nothing to me, Henri, said Fabian, "but something else is. Here you are now. I'll stick to my bargain."

"If you'll drink with me, do as I do go where I go, play the devil when I play it, and never squeal, never hang back, I'll give her up. But I've got to have you, got to have you all the time, everywhere, hunting, drinking or letting alone. You'll see me out, for you're stronger, had less of it. I'm for the little low by yearly. Stop the horses."

Henri stopped them and they got out. They were just opposite the lime-kiln, and they had to go a few hundred yards before they came to the bridge to cross the river to their home. The light of the fire shone in their faces as Fabian handed the flask to Henri, and said: "Let's drink to it, Henri. You half of that, and me half!" He was deadly pale.

Henri drank to the finger-mark set, then Fabian lifted the flask to his lips.

"Good-bye, Nell," he said. "Here's

to the good times we've had!" He emptied the flask, and threw it over the bank into the burning lime, and the old lime-burner being half asleep, did not see or hear.

The next day they went on a long hunting expedition, and the next month Nell Barraway left for Montreal pale and hollow-eyed.



TOBIN WOULD TO HIS GATE.

Henri kept to his compact, drink for drink, sport for sport. One year the crops were sold before they were reaped, horse and cattle went little by little, then came mortgage, and still Henri never wavered, never weakened, in spite of the Cure and all others. The brothers were always together, and never from first to last did Henri lose his temper, or openly lament that ruin was coming surely on them. What money Fabian wanted he got. The Cure's admonitions availed nothing for Fabian would go his gait. The end came on the very spot—where the compact had been made, for passing the lime-kiln one dark night, a he and Henri rode home together, his horse shied, the bank of the river gave way, and with a started "Henri!" Fabian and his horse were gone into the river below.

Next month the farm and all were sold, Henri succeeded the old lime-burner at his post, drank no more over, and lived his life in sight of the old home.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ATHENS.

Ancient Athens spread around the Acropolis, especially on the hills facing the south, which are now uninhabited. The new town lies to the north of the antique citadel—an extension of the cluster of houses already existing at the foot of the rock when the war was ended. Two main intersecting streets were laid out, Aeculus street starting from below the Acropolis and running northward, and Hercules street, leading from the royal palace toward the Piraeus. The capital was thus designed to lie in the valley between the Acropolis on one side and Mount Lycaethus on the other. No ambition of future development is traceable in the original plan. The ground chosen and the width of the main streets tend to show that the founders of the new city dreamed of its rapid extension. Squeezing herself out of her narrow confines, the city has gradually spread to the valley on both sides, principally in a southwesterly direction. If the extension had been in a straight line toward the sea, Athens would now be bearing the name of the Piraeus.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's ointment. Chase's ointment, 60c. Lucas, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's ointment. Trois-Rivières—N.S.—H. H. Sutherland, traylor, piles—very bad case; cured. Chase's ointment. Beaver—Wm. Branton, garden, pin worms; all gone. Chase's pills. L'Amable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment. Gower Point—Robano Bartard, dreadful itching piles; 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment. Meyersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching rheumatis and suffering from diphtheria; cured. Chase's Ointment. Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's ointment. Chase's ointment, 60c. Lucas, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's ointment. Red Star—Line, New York. Red Star—Line Freight... March 10. Red Star—Lloyd Sprore... March 2. Nor. Ger. Lloyd Karlsruhe... March 4. Anchor Line Ciroasia... March 20.

REMARKABLE CASES

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's ointment.

Trois-Rivières—N.S.—H. H. Sutherland, traylor, piles—very bad case; cured. Chase's ointment.

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Red Star—Line, New York. Red Star—Line Freight... March 10.

Red Star—Lloyd Sprore... March 2.

Nor. Ger. Lloyd Karlsruhe... March 4.

Anchor Line Ciroasia... March 20.

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, AGT. FOR ALBERTA, VICTORIA, B.C.

AND GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP CO., VICTORIA.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Beaver Line Lake Ontario... March 10.

Beaver Line Lake Winnipeg... March 17.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.U.T.E.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Legger Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday, at 20 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave Vancouver for Victoria, Monday at 12 noon, Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Vancouver, Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Leave Vancouver for Victoria, Wednesday at 12 noon.

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British Columbia.**QUEENSLAND.**

A special stage arrived to-night carrying a party of six miners to work for Mr. Marsh at the quartz mines near Barkerville. It seems strange that it should be found necessary to import men when there are so many old miners in the neighborhood ready and willing to go to work.

A few men are steadily working at the Law claim and the tunnel is now carried about 150 feet into the hill side. It is expected that in the early spring the force of men on this claim will be largely augmented and the work pushed on with greater vigor.

The Occidental claim, owned by Messrs. Perkins and Bowron, is to be developed this spring. Mr. Barker, of the Cottonwood claim, having decided to investigate its possibilities.

The steamer Charlotte is now being lifted from her bed of ice. D. McCaskill is superintending the construction of ways and means of hauling her out to terra firma and it is hoped that a few days more will find her raised beyond the possibility of danger.

ARICKCROFT.**B. C. Mining Journal.**

It is reported that an eastern company has taken a bond on the Blackwater property, owned by Miller and Bresser, and that they will commence work as soon as possible.

A good telegraph office has been opened at Pavilion, on the Ashcroft, Lillooet line, for the convenience of the public, with R. Cummings as operator. It will be thoroughly appreciated by the Pavilionites.

News of another Chinese case comes from down the Fraser a few miles below here. A Chinaman was found dead with his throat cut. Officers are investigating the affair, which is supposed to be one of the secret society murders ordered by some Chinese clan.

Edward Hunt, an employee of Charles Pennington, was in town this week and brought with him several samples of rock from the claims recently staked in that vicinity. The rock looks very good, some of it resembling the Kamloops rock. As soon as the snow goes off in that neighborhood quite a number are going out to prospect the hills thoroughly.

J. S. Mitchell, of the Bonaparte mines, was in town last Monday after an inspection of the work done for the past month. Mr. Mitchell had some fine samples of rock that he was sending to his company's headquarters at London, England. The quartz ore was a copper-silver ore, carrying about 50 ounces of silver and 15 per cent. copper. Mr. Mitchell informs us that he has about 800 feet of shafting and tunneling on the claim, and that the ledge on which the principal work is being done is 20 feet or more wide and is mineralized all through, but not sufficiently to as yet pay for concentration.

KAMLOOPS.

The Island Sentinel. J. R. Viers was elected alderman for Ward 1.

Jack Hepburn has arrived to commence work on the Gold Cup mineral claim on Sugar Loaf mountain.

In spite of weather the prospectors are busy all around the hills, and twenty-two fresh claims were recorded during the week.

Messrs. Cook and Armstrong, of Toronto, who are interested in the company operating the Iron Mask, were in town this week. They are pleased with the looks of things on Coal Hill. A rumor was current during the early part of the week that an offer of \$25,000 had been made for the Iron Mask, but Mr. W. T. Newman denied all knowledge of such an offer.

ALKALI LAKE.

The Island Sentinel. The extremely dry summer of 1896 naturally left the cattle ranges in a barren state, and of course stock was poor at the early approach of winter, and last of all, such a sudden, "snappy" change in the weather, lasting many days was a severe shock on stock. Up to date so far the loss is not great, but authentic reports state that a big loss on cattle is expected ere spring opens up. The weather at present is mild and there is every indication of an early spring.

Mr. C. H. Olson, of Tacoma, was up a few days ago, accompanied by Mr. J. Patterson, of New Westminster. The object of the trip is to build a dredge near the junction of the Chilcotin river. This particular place has been long known to miners as being very rich, and has been more than once tested by wing dams, etc. Operations will commence on or about the 1st of March. It will require about 30,000 feet of lumber to construct the sloop. There has been at least twenty-five Chinese working in this vicinity, and all apparently making a few dollars, as some 25,000 pounds of freight were shipped up along the river early last fall. Far up into the head waters of the Chilcotin, is a vast country that has never been thoroughly prospected. This region has every appearance of a gold bearing surface and of the existence of quartz as well.

MERCHANTS complain of a very light trade in furs, although fur-bearing animals seem to be more plentiful than ever. The Indians this winter are loath to trap. Likely they are well provided with provisions, etc.

REVELATIONS.

The concentrator at Laurier is fast nearing completion under the management of Mr. Abeling, and it will be in good running order by April 1st.

Bush McPherson of the Great Northern, at Trout Lake, is steadily sorting and sacking ore, and will keep on shipping while roughing lasts. Craig and Hillman, who have the contract for freighting this ore, have now got about 40 tons to the Landing. The cost of getting Great Northern ore down from the mine to Arrowhead is about \$15 a ton and from there to Nelson \$2.50. When the cost of mining, sacking and treatment is added to this an idea of what the grade of the ore must be to stand such charges may be had.

There is no water in the lake at present, but this gives as large a return for the money as good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plaster.

MILITIA NOTES.**Camp of Instruction at Macaulay Point Proposed.**

A photograph of the officers and guard of the Fifth Regiment, together with the staff, has been taken.

The Royal School of Instruction opened some time ago is being taken advantage of by a great many of the members of the regiment, among whom are the following officers: Lieut. B. H. T. Drake, J. F. Foulkes, T. Pooley, R. W. Dunsmuir and J. Pooley.

In reference to the camp proposed for next summer Lieut. Col. Gregory has received the appended communication from Lt.-Col. Peters, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11: Victoria, B.C., 11-2, 1897.

To Officer Commanding First Battalion, Fifth Regiment:

It is proposed to request the Major-General commanding to sanction the formation of a camp of instruction at Macaulay's Point, Victoria, during the coming summer, to open on Monday, August 16, and end August 25. Supposing such authority secured, transport, provided, and subsistence at the rate of 40 cents per day allowed with the usual camping outfit—how many men per company would attend from the battalion under your command? If possible, competitions with 6-inch H.D. guns for D.A. Association will be carried on. Please open a list in the forwarders' armories and forward me the result. (Sd.) J. PETERS, Lt.-Col. D.O.C. M.D. No. 11.

AS WELL AS EVER**A Brickmaker Listens to Reasons — Uses Six Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Tells It.**

Brockville, Feb. 13.—(Special)—Mr. W. H. Odell, perhaps one of the best known citizens of this town has lately recovered from a long continued and painful kidney ailment. He tells the story of his experience to the correspondent as follows:

"I have suffered for over a year from kidney disease, the pain in my back being so severe that I was unable to stand to my work."

"Noticing the published cures of what Dodd's Kidney Pills were doing for others I concluded to use them. Having used only six boxes I can say that I am perfectly cured and well as well as I can attend to business as well as ever I could."

EXIT BAYARD. ENTER DEPEW?**The After Dinner Orator Would Likely Accept.**

New York, Feb. 15.—"The man who would say whether he would accept an office such as that of ambassador to the Court of St. James before it is offered to him is not fit to fill that or any other," said Chauncey M. Depew to a Mail and Express representative today. "It is not true that I have been offered the position of ambassador to England," he said, "and I may admit that I have not received one word on this subject from Canton. All I know is that ex-Governor Morton has written a letter to President-elect McKinley proposing my name and suggesting that my selection would be agreeable to the Republicans of New York State. Of course, having received no intimation from Major McKinley, I can say nothing further."

"As to my resigning the presidency of the New York Central, all I have to say is that up to the present time no such idea has entered my head."

95 cents cures Cataract Headache.**Incipient Cataract.****Hay Fever.****Cataract Deafness.****Cold in the head in 10 minutes.****Foul Breath caused by Cataract.****25 cents secures Chase's Cataract Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.****REDMOND'S RETURN.****Met by Enthusiastic Friends—His Hopes for Ireland.****London, Feb. 15.—John E. Redmond, M. P., Parnellite member for the Waterford constituency, was met on Saturday night by a number of friends and is corded to the Independence Club. Mr. Redmond, in the course of his speech to the members of the club and those assembled, said that he had just visited the great cities of the United States and Canada and was feeling somewhat fatigued and in no condition then to talk. He would say, however, that at their back they had the overwhelming majority of all that was best in American life. Therefore he had returned to Ireland with a more determined spirit than ever. Mr. Redmond said that he looked forward to a quick coming day when Ireland would be able to thunder at the doors of the British nation with 102 absolutely united members of the House of Commons.****A MYSTERIOUS SEA.****Sir Henry Mance described some strange sights in the Persian Gulf in a recent address. "In the Persian Gulf," he said, "one occasionally witnesses natural phenomena, which to the untravelled, might appear incredible. In the midst of the mountains near Mussoondom he had seen during a thunderstorm such displays of lightning as baffled description. He had, at certain seasons of the year, seen the sea at a speed of one hundred miles an hour, a phenomenon which no one yet has been able to explain. While steering along the coast of Beluchisthan he had been filled with his cabin at night to observe the more common phenomenon of a milky sky, the water for miles around being singularly white and luminous. In the same locality the sea was for short periods as if pitch, the fish being destroyed in myriads, so that, to prevent a pestilence, measures had to be taken to bury those cast upon the beach. This phenomenon was no doubt due to the outbreak of a submarine volcano and the liberation of sulphuric hydrogen. In these waters jolly fish were as large as footballs, and**

sea snakes of brilliant hue were met with in great numbers. On one occasion a swarm of sea snakes forced their way up one of the creeks in Karschi harbor, apparently for the purpose of having a bottle royal, for the ground between low and high water mark was thickly covered with their bodies, in positions that betokened a deadly struggle."

FEMININE DICK TURPINS.

A new element of romance seems about to be lent to the cult of the whirling wheel, says an English paper. Certain fair Americans have discovered that rapid cycling in this cold weather has a very bad effect upon the skin—in fact, that the best riders have the roughest faces, owing to the unkindness of rude Bores. Moreover, they found tools quite inadequate as protection, besides being very inconvenient, and difficult to see through. In this dilemma, the inventive faculty of the Yankee came to the rescue. A solution to the difficulty has been found in the mask! The modern maid has adopted the practice of Catherine de Medici and Dick Turpin, with which, report says, she is thoroughly delighted. The idea will probably be taken up by the fair cyclists of Paris and other Continental cities, so let not anyone be surprised at meeting a masked New Woman gayly astride her iron steed in Bond street or the Strand. Should the custom become popular, it will no doubt be a comfort to the adventurous female rider when passing through remote villages where her appearance still excites popular attention in an unwelcome degree. We must also own its possibilities as an aid to flirtation. But white protection is being devised for the pretty face of the rider, it were well if someone would invent a way of keeping her hands and feet warm in severe weather.

A Cure For Lamie Back.
"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

THE VALUE OF HEALTH.

The capacity to work, do business, study, learn, enjoy, be happy, or make others happy, depends largely upon the existing state of health. It is as important therefore as life itself, for what is life without health? What value has life if incapacitated for doing, studying or enjoying? To increase the health is to increase the possibilities and capabilities of life. A business man capable of earning \$2,000 a year, by gluttony, intemperance and dissipation injures the health, blunts the sensibilities, weakens the memory, destroys the affability and lowers his capacity as a salesman once his unquenchable appetites have not only been a great expense to him, but have halved the possibilities of his life; in like manner, by overwork, intemperance or worry, thousands are dividing their capacities. Since all physical states affect the mental, it stands to reason that if we would have a strong, vigorous mind, chaste desires, pure sentiments, lofty aspirations and tender sympathies, we must obey the laws of health. Since all sickness is the result of broken law, and health the normal condition, to be sick is sure evidence that we have sinned against our own nature, and we should feel as much ashamed and conscience smitten for being sick as we would if found guilty of having broken any other of God's laws.—From Human Nature Explained.

MR. CORBIN'S RAILROAD.

Olympia, Feb. 15.—The railroad committee of the senate is just now considering a bill limiting railway rates, and all the roads are offering determined opposition, claiming that the proposals of the measure mean ruin for them. Mr. A. Allen, of the Spokane Falls & Northern, was one of the witnesses yesterday. He said that the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway had been subjected to the very hardest kind of competition at the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. "If the people of the Palouse country," he continued, "knew what we were doing to help them in the way of finding a market for their produce at Rossland and elsewhere, they would send in a unanimous petition asking that no interference be made with our rates." The Spokane Falls & Northern contemplated building a branch into the Kettle Creek, Boundary Creek and Okanagan countries, but if the bill went into effect not a dollar could be borrowed with which to build them.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist on carthar a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally almost in despair, and assuredly with only fair, I tried Chase's Oatmeal Cure. It is all that it is recommended which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Beto. Improved bowels in 25c a box.

You think of Scott's Emulsion as only for those who have consumption or who have inherited a tendency to it. Almost, its greatest use is for those whose condition is so impaired as not to be able to get the good they should out of their ordinary food. In nearly every case with these, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil brings back appetite, stimulates digestion, restores color and plumpness, and controls the diseases of thinness. Book about it, free,

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthful qualities. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HORNETS VICTORIOUS

Nanaimo's Crack Football Players Again Vanquished the Victorians.

Fitzsimmons and Corbett—International Chess Tournament—Wrestlers Matched.

At the grounds of the Vancouver Coal Company on Saturday the Victoria Rugby team suffered another defeat by the Nanaimo Hornets, the score being 20 points to 5, thus demonstrating their superiority over the home team. The last game that was played between these teams resulted in a win for the Hornets of three points to nil; and that game being so closely contested everyone expected the same on the return match. Although the score is rather one-sided, at the same time the admirers of the game who witnessed last Saturday's match saw as fine a game of Rugby as has been played between these teams, for the points scored by the Hornets were secured by hard play and splendid combination. There is no doubt the Hornets are superior to the home team in its present condition, and are a team that any city should be proud of. The forwards are a strong lot, and their form of packing in the scrummage is one of the strongest features of the team.

The day threatened to be somewhat stormy, for snow was falling when the game commenced. There had been a hard frost the evening before, and this with the fall of snow and a thaw setting in made the ground very slippery. The Victoria team found it very hard and almost impossible to stand on their feet, while the Hornets evidently were not bothered holding on to the ground much better. The weather, however, cleared shortly after the game commenced and remained clear the rest of the afternoon.

The game started shortly after three with the kick-off by Petticrew. The ball was kicked behind the Hornets' line, they being compelled to touch down. On being brought out to the 25 the ball found its way into centre field, when the Nanaimo forwards immediately pursued the former ways by quickly packing into the scrummage and carrying the ball loosely into Victoria's territory, where they twice nearly scored only for Petticrew kicking the ball out of boundary. From the 25 kick for about ten minutes the ball was in the midst of the forwards, and on two occasions the visiting team were awarded free kicks on account of the Nanaimo forwards being "offside." Nothing was gained by these kicks, for Dempster, the Hornets' full back, relieved by well placed kicks, Dempster, a mere lad, is deserving of a great deal of credit, for throughout the game he played with splendid judgment when the ball came to his hands. The Hornets, however, gradually took the ball into the Victoria's 25, and by their forwards immediately heading to the halves the oval was taken by the three-quarters close to the goal line, when Quine, by a neat pass to Bamford, allowed the latter to score. This they failed to convert.

The ball being taken out, the Hornets showed the strength and combination of the back division, for shortly after the first try another was secured by the three-quarters carrying the ball down the field into the 25 line, and by a short dribble by their forwards the ball went over the line and Woodburn quickly fell on it. This, like the former, was to be converted.

From this time on until half time the ball was principally amongst the forwards, the Victoria forwards doing good work. Several attempts were made by the Nanaimo forwards to take the ball down the field by dribbling, but the situation was well saved by Haines and Goward. On two or three occasions Goward broke away from the midair with the ball at his feet and carried the ball into the opposing 25, but the backs proved too strong to allow Victoria to score. At the blow of the whistle for half time the Hornets were leading by a score of six points to nil.

On resuming the game Victoria seemed to awaken to a sense of duty and worked with a great will, for they pressed down upon the opponents' goal, the forwards on several occasions taking the ball into the 25 line.

The ball being secured by the three-quarters it looked as if Victoria would score. Following up a dribble the ball was given to the backs and passed to Petticrew, who might have scored had he not passed to Wilson, who took the ball over the line only to be called back, the referee deciding that the ball was thrown forward. A scrum was formed but Bamford relieved and the ball went to the centre. A scrum was again formed, the Victoria forwards holding their opponents well. It was from one of these scrummages that Hilton secured the ball and passed to his three-quarters, who in turn passed to each other, the ball finally falling to the hands of Marshall, who by a clever run carried the ball over the line, driving behind the goal. This kick was taken by Hilton, who succeeded.

The ball was brought out, Victoria using every endeavor to score, but with

out success. The Nanaimo backs were now playing a splendid combination game, and assisted by their forwards carried the ball into the 25. The combined efforts of the Nanaimo three-quarters again broke over the line and by a loose piece of play Stuart scored for the Hornets. Not converting, this brought the ball to the 25, and by Wilson and Gamble breaking through with the ball was thrown in from the touch gained considerable ground. This, with the combined efforts of the forwards, proved of no avail. The ball soon was in Victoria's 25 and from the scrummage was immediately in the hands of Marshall, who again scored. This they also failed to convert. Shortly after this Nanaimo again scored. The ball was carried over the line by Webster by a splendid dash from the scrummage about ten yards from the line. This, like the others, they failed to convert. With about five minutes more to play it seemed as though Victoria could not score, but Gamble breaking through with the ball from the touch carried it into the opposing 25, when he was thrown heavily, the ball at the same time falling from him. The forwards following closely carried the ball in; the same going over the line when Gamble, who had recovered himself, dashed down and fell on the ball, thus scoring the first and only try for Victoria just as the whistle blew for "no side." The kick was taken by Falconer and was converted, the game thus resulting in the Hornets' favor by 20 points to 5.

Mr. Morton acted as referee and gave thorough satisfaction.

ASSOCIATION GAME.

A return match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Barracks was played at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Barracks by a score of 3 to 1. Both teams played an excellent game.

A FRENCH GENERAL.

Gen. de Saint Mars is one of the best beloved officers in the French army. He is eccentric, bluff, brave. One who served in his regiment says of him when a colonel: "He was a rough-and-ready soldier, as hard to himself as to others, but he showed so much good will and frankness that his men, while they often wished him in hades, would have gone to the world's end with him if he had given the order. As corps commander he set out to improve the material condition of the soldier's existence and to teach him hygiene. Soon his frequent circulars written with decided literary power, were the entertainment of all France. A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"In a circular on the stable guard he pointed out that while the horses are well groomed, the common soldiers who attend them are often neglected. Yet their existence is more precious than that of all the animals together." He went on to prescribe sufficiently warm clothing for the night watch, and to forbid the obliging of the men to sleep on the ground or where the air was contaminated by the horses. His next paragraph conquered the very officers against whose thoughtlessness he was protecting the men: "Horses were intelligent and close observers. When they saw their stable guard raised and shivering, they knew that hard swearing will soon fall on their ears and blows rain down on their backs, and that their poor blankets will be taken from them by the very men whose business it is to care for them. They become fearful and no more take their rest; they waste away, and rightly curse the number of their regiment."

Work was commenced on the handball court for Corbett at Shaw's Springs and it will be completed the middle of next week. The first press wire of the telegraph company was completed from Reno late this afternoon, and seven more will reach here during the week. Stuart has given it out that seats to the fight will range from \$5 to \$40, the latter being for box seats.

The local railroad has prepared a preliminary schedule to run trains from Reno on the day of the big fight, and will run over twenty trains that day. Stuart will take out the license Monday for Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and ten hours before the fight he will be required to present to the sheriff certificates from two physicians that both contestants are in good bodily condition.

JIM IN TRAINING.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Jim Corbett spent a busy day with his trainer, McVey, and a few friends. After a light breakfast he posed for two hours before a camera and then spent two hours in a handball court. After luncheon he went for a long walk, returning late in the afternoon for another game of handball. After the handball exercise was over Corbett and his trainer, McVey, boxed for a time, following this up with a wrestling match.

Corbett and his trainer will start on Monday for the training quarters at Shaw's Springs, Nevada. He is billeted for boxing exhibitions at Reno and Carson next week.

The Southern Pacific Company to-day announces a special sight rate from San Francisco to Carson. Round trip tickets will cost \$16.40, the regular single fare being \$12.

SHARKEY'S BOAST.

Vancouver, Feb. 15.—Tom Sharkey says he will be in the front row when Corbett and Fitzsimmons step in at Carson and that he will challenge the winner to fight for any amount up to \$20,000. He does not care where the fight comes off, and will be ready at any time within three weeks after the Nevada fight takes place. He does not suppose either of the two men have any particular love for him, but that makes no difference, nor does he care which man wins, as he will be equally well pleased to meet one man or the other.

FITZ'S MONEY UP.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 15.—Bob Fitzsimmons and party have arrived. Martin Julian deposited \$5,000 cash in the First National bank here and wired Al Smith at New York, completing Fitzsimmons' deposit of \$7,500 as a side bet on the fight with Corbett.

THE TURF.

MATCH RACES.

New York, Feb. 14.—Two match races have been arranged between Marchal-Daly, the millionaire horse-breeder of Montana, and E. H. Harriman, the New York financier, who owns Stamboul, 2,073, and other famous horses, to be trotted next August in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y. According to the articles of agreement, each race is for \$2,500 a side, play or lay, and is open to any other horsemen who desire to enter. One of the events will be for three-year-olds, mile heats, best three in five, National Trotting Association rules to govern. Sixty per cent. of the stakes will go to the winner, 25 to the second and 15 per cent. to the third horse. The odds are to be named on or before June 1, with the exact date for the races to be decided upon.

CHESSES.

GREAT BRITAIN WINS.

New York, Feb. 15.—After two days the international chess match between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America ended in a win for Great Britain shortly before 3 o'clock p.m. The final score was five and a half games to four and a half, a draw counting half a game.

London, Feb. 15.—There were about fifty persons present at the opening of Friday of the international chess match of cable, between the Brooklyn Chess Club and the British Chess Club, in the Prince's room of the Hotel Cecil. This number was increased to a hundred later. Among those present were

about a dozen ladies, including Lady Newnes. The room was arranged for ten players. On the right side were ten models of the games, and on the left side, in the center, was a four-foot chess board with chessmen foot high, showing the moves of Lillibury and Blackburn. The official list of team to represent England in the match is: J. H. Blackburn, Amos Burn, E. M. Jackson, C. D. Locock, H. E. Atkins, D. Y. Mills, Herbert Jacobs, T. F. Lawrence, G. E. H. Bellinger, H. H. Cole, H. W. Trenchard, F. B. Carr, J. H. Blaikie and G. A. Cooke. The list shows that the committee selected fourteen players, though the match is arranged for only ten boards a side. It was thought wise to secure the strong reserve in case of necessity. After two days' play the match resulted in a win for Great Britain 5½ America 4½.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

Following is the result of the match played at Oak Bay on Saturday between a team from the Barracks, under leadership of Lieut. Col. Peters, and one from Oak Bay captained by Major Jones. Captain Pool and Mr. Oliver, even; Col. Peters and Mr. Worsfold; Dr. Bell and Mr. Layton, 3; Mr. Jones and Gr. Barracough, 4; Mr. Van Milligen and Gr. Frain, 2; Mr. Combe and Br. Fletcher, no score.

WRESTLING.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Vancouver, Feb. 13.—Mr. J. A. Murray, of this city, has accepted W. H. West's challenge to wrestle for the championship of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Murray will sign articles for a stake of either \$500 or \$1,000 and weigh in at 138 pounds or over.

ARTICLES.

AN ASSOCIATION GAME.

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THE KING.

AT CARSON.

Carson, Feb. 15.—But little has developed in theistic carnival save that Stuart received a telegram from Al Smith to the effect that Fitzsimmons had posted all his money. This made Stuart feel pleased, although he says there was never any doubt but that it would go up in time.

Work was commenced on the handball court for Corbett at Shaw's Springs and it will be completed the middle of next week. The first press wire of the telegraph company was completed from Reno late this afternoon, and seven more will reach here during the week. Stuart has given it out that seats to the fight will range from \$5 to \$40, the latter being for box seats.

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CHESSES.

GREAT BRITAIN WINS.

New York, Feb. 15.—After two days the international chess match between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America ended in a win for Great Britain shortly before 3 o'clock p.m. The final score was five and a half games to four and a half, a draw counting half a game.

London, Feb. 15.—There were about fifty persons present at the opening of Friday of the international chess match of cable, between the Brooklyn Chess Club and the British Chess Club, in the Prince's room of the Hotel Cecil. This number was increased to a hundred later. Among those present were

about a dozen ladies, including Lady Newnes. The room was arranged for ten players. On the right side were ten models of the games, and on the left side, in the center, was a four-foot chess board with chessmen foot high, showing the moves of Lillibury and Blackburn. The official list of team to represent England in the match is: J. H. Blackburn, Amos Burn, E. M. Jackson, C. D. Locock, H. E. Atkins, D. Y. Mills, Herbert Jacobs, T. F. Lawrence, G. E. H. Bellinger, H. H. Cole, H. W. Trenchard, F. B. Carr, J. H. Blaikie and G. A. Cooke. The list shows that the committee selected fourteen players, though the match is arranged for only ten boards a side. It was thought wise to secure the strong reserve in case of necessity. After two days' play the match resulted in a win for Great Britain 5½ America 4½.

OF SACRED MUSIC.

The Choir of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral Give a Concert.

Yesterday evening a grand sacred music concert was given at the St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral by the choir under the direction of Mr. C. A. Lombard. By 8:30 o'clock, the time advertised for the commencement of the concert, the church, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was filled with an eager audience. The concert began promptly and the programme was carried out without the slightest hitch. The first number was a selection by the choir, Marzo's "Gloria," from the third mass. This was sung with the characteristic dash and precision of Mr. Lombard's choristers. The body of tone throughout was very good. A duet for soprano and tenor, "O Salutaris," by Wiegand, followed. This was very effectively rendered by Miss McNiffe and Mr. Thomas, most of the work, however, falling to Miss McNiffe. Mrs. H. E. Gorrell then supplied a soprano solo "Ave Maria," by Mrs. Kearn. This was the first appearance in this city of that lady. Her voice is a strong, full soprano and unusually powerful. The fourth number, a duo and quartette, Mendelssohn's "Adoration," was given by Messrs. Shadden and Sohl and Misses McNiffe and Lombard. Miss Lombard, who is under the tuition of Miss Marrack, showed a promising voice for so young a lady. The choir then rendered Mozart's "Gloria" from the 12th mass. Mr. F. Lang sang a tenor solo, "Deum de Deo," by Marzo, and Messrs. Wolff and Grissell and Miss McNiffe gave a trio, "O Salutaris," by Hatterley. The last number was a grand "Ave Maria" by the choir, accompanied by the following violinists: Messrs. A. Bantley, B. Bantley, E. A. Wolff and C. E. Lombard. This was rendered with very good effect, but further rehearsal was needed to bring this selection up to the standard of excellence achieved in the other numbers. The accompaniment was, as usual, most sympathetically played by Mrs. Lombard. Mr. C. A. Lombard acted as conductor. One of the members of the choir who has delighted Victorians on many occasions with her sweet, clear voice, Miss E. Wilson, was heard at the concert last night for the last time in this city, as she is about to leave.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—E. M. Woods, Mike Powers, W. B. Jarrett, E. Spillman, Thomas Forster, D. J. Munn, E. Calfield, E. R. Hermon and wife, H. Twigg, Geo. Sibley, Master Hammersley, W. T. Stein, R. N. Tuerton, James Macaulay, H. Saide, R. Jameson, Miss Macaulay, H. T. Holland, Mrs. Camp, R. E. Palmer and wife, E. A. Cleveland, E. Robert, H. G. Marr, R. B. Pannett, H. Pitt, M. Strong, R. G. Penn, H. Lee, N. McLean, J. F. Gardiner, F. M. Yorke, B. B. Smith, Joseph Trasse.

CONSIGNNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Alphonse Rittenberg, W. B. Jarrett, E. Spillman, Thomas Forster, D. J. Munn, E. Calfield, E. R. Hermon and wife, H. Twigg, Geo. Sibley, Master Hammersley, W. T. Stein, R. N. Tuerton, James Macaulay, H. Saide, R. Jameson, Miss Macaulay, H. T. Holland, Mrs. Camp, R. E. Palmer and wife, E.